THE CONSPIRACY.

Arrest of Booth's Messenger in Brooklyn.

TRACES OF HAROLD IN THAT CITY.

SURBATT IN CANADA

INDIGNATION OF BEVERLY TUCKER

JEFF. DAVIS LOSES ALL HIS COLD.

SKETCHES OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Harold, the Accomplice of Booth, in

Brooklyn. Our sister city of Brooklyn furnish little truthful sensation in connection with the actors in the fell conspiracy which deprived the nation of its Chief Magistrate. The developments coming continually to light through the well-directed efforts of those entrusted with the duty of tracing every thread of the diabolical plot has brought the Washington detectives to Brooklyn. Harold, the accomplice and companion of Mr. Lincoln's mard rer, it appears, had been a resident of Brooklyn for bloot the very about two years—from the establishment in Fulton street of the "Indian Doctor," or Doctor Tumblety—to that great medicine man's sudden departure therefrom, not many months ago. The facts bearing on the case came out a few days age, on the occasion of the arrest of a young lad who was traced from Washington place where he was employed, in Court street, near the City Hall. This person was an errand boy much employed by Booth in Washington, ppeared from that city on the day of th ination of President Lincoln. Though he would not give his name or any particulars concerning himself, ed Harold as a person who will be remember cted with the "Indian Herb Docfor," which worthy, it appears, took his "hegira" to New Orleans about eighteen months ago, at which time Harold also disappeared. The lad states that the Doctor had been acquainted with Booth in Washington. It pretty evident that the prisoner knows more than he has yet revealed; for there is little doubt that his connection with and the confidence with which it appears he wi treated by Booth, as his messenger, bearer of letters, &c., made him the recipient of much information which it will now be desirable to learn, and which will no doubt

The Trial of the Assassins.

Washington, May 4, 1865.

A court room has been fitted up at the arsenal for the accommodation of the court martial to try the assasstation conspirators, who are now securely confined in the Old Penitentiary, in the arecast yard. These trials will probably be begun on Monday next.

Demand for the Surrender of the Conspirators in Canada. WASHINGTON, May 4, 1865. apon the Canadian government for the surrender of such of the assassination conspirators as may be within its

Beverly Tucker Denies Any Knowledge

of the Conspiracy.
Montreal, May 4, 1865. Bovorly Tucker publishes a letter in which he says that whoever asserts that he had anything to do with nation, or any knowledge of the plot to capture President Lincoln or Mr. Seward, "blackened his soul with diabolical perjury." He had never heard of Booth, or any of the others arrested, before the assassi-mation. He is informed that Booth left here on the 27th England for sixty-one pounds sterling, and at the same time deposited three hundred and filty-five dollars, which remains to Booth's credit. Booth stated that he was to run the blockade.

Tacker was not here when Booth was. He has sent

Surratt In Canada. [From the Montreal Gazette, April 30.] following telegrams appeared in the New York

Lincoln must be surrandered to the United States authorities. This has a meaning.

Since we last wrote on this subject we have had information to lead us to think that the man Secret has been at Craeda. We are quite ignorant as to whether or not be is now here. But we can have no hesitation in maining that it is the duty of the Canadian government and people to use all exertions to afford the federal-authorities aid in unding out the fact, and to afford them every facility which the law, or treaties, or the comity of nations, may require at our hands. This is a post too plain for discussion. There can be no second opinion respecting it. But as to the alleged conspiracy here, among the Southern refugees, we shall require evidence before we believe it. We attach weight to the statement which Brigader General Lee made to us, as to his ignorance of any such conspiracy; and had there been any of the nature alleged ine would likely have heard of it. That ofheer, as a Southern g nileman, repudiated sympathy with assessmation as indignantly as could any man who lives. What is unfair, these are accusations against a class of gamilemen without specification.

Jeff. Davis Loses his Specie.

[From the Evening Express, May 4.]

Golonel Clark, of the rabel army, who was captured by one of our scouling parties while endeavoring to escape from Richmond on one of the last trains from the domed city, asserts that he was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond; that when his train broke down, and he found it impossible to get it on the track and off again, and seeing our forces approaching, he ordered it set on fire, and that all his efforts to save the specie were unavailing; that the soldiers broke open the kees, and, amid the excitement and tunnit, soldiers and citizens appropriated all there was. He asserts that he knows that no other amounts of specie not in the pockets of its corners were taken from Richmond, and that this lot was all stolen. He states further that the amount has been vastly over-estimated, and confirms the statement heretoffore made by General Grant, that it amounted only to about two hundred thousand dollars. Colonel Clark was an old regular army officer previous to the breaking out of the war, and is a near relative of one of our most distinguised naval officers, to whom he communicated the above is statements. He is still a prisoner in our bands, and this truthfulness is not doubted by any.

Sale of Booth's' Portrait Prohibited.

[From the Bullimore Sun, May 3.]

Major General Wallace has issued an order declaring that "the sale of portraits of any rebel officer or soldier, or of J. Wilkes Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln, is hereafter forbidden in this department. All commanding officers and provost marshale are ordered to take possession of such pictures wherever found exposed for sale, and report the name's of the parties so offending, who will be liable to arrest and imprisonment if again guilty of a violation of this order."

Removal of the Consistrators from the Monitors to the District of Columbia Penitentiary.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

Washington, May 2, 1865.

At about midnight last Saturday, the steamer Keypers was ordered to the Navy Yard. She received from the Monitors Saugus and Monitark the persons who have been arrested as directly exposured in the conspiracy to morder simultaneously the President and other Union leaders, and who now mun, ber fifteen men and one leaders, and who now mun, ber fifteen men and one leaders, and who now mun, ber fifteen men and one leaders, and who now mun, ber fifteen men and one some the same and the such a manner as to keep the hands several inches apart, and some of the more desperate ones having the hands fastered behind the back. A sort of such covered the head and face of each, leaving only the mosth and nontribe exposed, so as to prevent their recognition by each other or any one else. A

pocial sentinel was in charge of each prisoner. As the gnal was given for the Keyport to start, the steamer's eli rang slowly, and nearly all the mulled prisoners gave convulsive start at the sound, evidently thinking that leir hour of retribution had come. They were transpered to the district penitentiary adjoining the arsenals, here cells had been arranged for them. Two prisoners beupy each cell, but a sentinel in charge of each man revents any conversation. Notwithstanding the large umber already in custody, several more of the assamilation conspirators are still at large. Their early apprecasion is considered almost certain.

SKETCHES OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi

Jefferson Davis, who was yesterday a rebel, with two werful armies at his back, is to-day a fugitive from stice, with a price set upon his head as an assassin, ere is every probability that he will be captured, tries, edemaed and executed. Such an end will be a fitting mination to a life marked by such crimes as transon

Jeff. Davis was born in the same State (Eintreky) and in the same year (1805) that gave birth to Abraham Lincoln. Davis was born on Jame 3, and was the Hiegitimate son of James Davis, a noted horse trader, of Hopkinsville, Kantucky. The father fell under magicion as a horse thief, and was forced to fly from justice. He settled, when Jeff was very young, near Vickel ppi. At that time horse and negro trader rse thieves, when rich, were adm (Mississippi) society, and old Pavis had little diffi-culty in establishing himself in life. He was able a few years after to send his son to Kentucky to complete his education at the Transylvani University, Lexington. He had in fact become Inversity, Lexington. He had in fact become so popular through the influence of his money and popular manners as to be able to secure for his hopeful progeny an appointment to West Point, which young Jeff. entered at sixteen, forming part of the graduating class of 1828. He graduated near the foot of the class, and was commissioned in the First infantry as brevet second lieutenest. cenant, the lowest rank that could be given him. He was sent to Florida and served very creditably with Zach. laylor, in the Black Hawk war, for which he got a commission as first lieutenant in the First dragoons. In 1832 he offended General Taylor by running away with and marrying his daughter, and the old General never recognized Davis until they happened to meet on the bat-tle field of Buena Vista, Mexico. In 1835 Davis, having on, settled near Vicksburg, and entered upon the arena of politics, in which he was so far accessful as to be elected to the lower house of Congress When the Mexican war broke out Davis raised and

only significant feature in his career was the fact that he clined a United States commission as brigadier general of volunteers, on the ground that such an appointmen by the federal Executive was a violation of State rights. He re-entered political life in 1847, having been appointe by the Governor of Mississippi to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Mr. Speight. At the ensuing election, in 1848, he was elected to fill the term expiring in 1851. On his return to Mississippi he became the State rights candidate for Governor, bu vas defeated by "Little Fidget" Foote, his life-time enemy, who is now lying in Ludlow street jail in thi About the same time he stumped the State for the purpose of advocating the repudiation of the State debt, and was subsequently honored as the originator and prime mover of that great swindle. In 1853 he was called by Pierce to a seat in his Cabinot, as Secretary of War. In 1857 he was re-elected United States Senator from Massissippl, which he held until his resigna tion (January 1861), on the accession of his State. He was chosen Provisional President of the rebel confederation of States February 4, 1961; was inaugurated Februa ry 22, 1861, and re-elected in 1862 for the term of air years, for only half of which time he will be permitted to act. His administration of the affairs of the rebellious States has been marked by n. great brilliancy or judg the rebel campaigns, and has done more by his of envy, jealousy and malice to destroy the unity and effe of its leaders. If the confederacy had possessed a leader less obstinate in the pursuit of bad plans, less envious of the fame of his subordinates, and less quarrelson rally, it might have existed a few months longer.

of Davis in the conspiracy for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln has not yet been divulged. Davis is not a whit too good or too wise to engage in any similar infamou

or hopeless undertaking. On the fall of Richme days at Danville, but soon afterwards pushing for the Florida coast. He passed through Charlotte, N. C., on April 23 and Yorkville on the 28th, closely pursued by eman's cavalry, and guarded by a brigade of cavalry ander General G. G. Dibbrell. It is to be sincerely hope that he will be secured by Stoneman or the blockading

Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi. Thompson is a native of North Carolina, and now fifty-five years of age. He was educated at Chapel Hill University, N. C., and on removing to ssissippi in 1834 was admitted to the bar. began life, like Jeff. Davis, as a repudiator. was for many years a representative from Mississippi lower house of Congress. In politics he was then known as a free trader and State rights de erat, but was not considered a secessionist. In 1850 sippi, and remained out of public life until 1856, when Buchanan appointed him Secretary of the Interior. He chiefly distinguished himself by stealing eight hundred thousand dollars in Indian bonds and decamping with the proceeds to Mississippi, with which State he second. He served for a time on the staff of Beauregard, but we never known to be in any engagement, though h figured extensively during the operations before Corinth as a flag of truce character. He left the confederacy 1863, and has since been engaged in nefarious practice bans and other raids, and it will not be surprising if he is yet proved to have been prominent in concocting the

Clement C. Clay, of Alabama. Clement Claiburne Clay, one of the accomplices of the assassin of President Lincoln, was born in Madison county, Alabama, in 1819. He is the son of Clement Comer Clay, formerly Governor of Alabama, and who still lives in Huntaville, Alabama, subsisting on the bounty of the United States government. The son grad-uated at the University of Alabama in his sixteenth year. time Governor of the State. Young Clay was subsequently sent to the University of Virginia, where he Miss Virginia Carolina Tunstall, of Virginia. He returned o Huntsville, began the practice of law, and in 1842. served from 1846 to 1848 as Judge of his native county. In 1853 he was elected to the United States Senate and i 1857 was re-elected. He resigned in 1861 and was im mediately returned to the rebal Congress, being elected Senator from his State. In 1864 he escaped from the enfederacy and reached Canada, where he has been er gaged in plotting treason and morder.

George N. Sanders, of Kentucky. Sanders and Tucker match admirably as a couple

frunken, unprincipled seventurers. They are really unrthy the honor of having a price set on their he They were never worth twenty-five thousand dollars to the owners; and if the reward is paid to the criminals in person they can very well afford to deliver themselves ip, as their heads could be little loss to men so consti-

suited, mentally and corporeally.
Sanders, like Davis, tried to disgrace Kentucky by being born in it, about forty-five or fifty years ago. He has been all his life engaged in political schemes of a visionary character. None of the administrations were corrupt enough to openly recognize him except that of Pierce and Buchanan. Under the memorable reign of the first Sanders was appointed Navy Agent at New York, and under the other received the appointment to the consulship of London, England. While acting as Consul he originated the famous Ostend Conference scheme for apaciting the European monarchical gov-eraments. He used the official ministerial mail tings to each an extent in the distribution of his

confederacy, which he looked on with the eyes of a Je remy Diddler, as a fine field for speculation. In 1861 he was at Nashville, where he was very short of robe, as well as that of his wife, with the hotel keeper surance that if he should ever obtain funds suf-Scient he would pay for his bread and meat. Sanders was engaged in several visionary schemes for increasing the rebel navy, all of which failed. In consideration of the fact that he was permitted to subsist on the sec service fund of the rebel government he appears to have stered into the scheme which, originally intended for the capture, culminated in the ass deposition to engage in wholesale slaughter by a projected invention of a steam guillotine, which he claimed to be a great success, though he had no very clear idea of how it was to be fed with victims. He may find the same final use for his improvement that Guillotin had for the original machine. Sanders lately grew very indignant at the idea of being charged with complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and, from his safe retreat in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and, from his safe retreat in Canada, proposed to come to New York for the double purpose of standing his trial and size his accesses. of standing his trial and give his accusers a to prove his charges. He did not, however, come except on compulsion. Sanders is a large, stout man, weighing over two hundred pounds, with curly hair and thick whiskers, heavily tinged with gray.

Beverly Tucker, of Virginia. Beverly Tucker is described by one very familiar with him as "a drunken vagabond in conseque the nephew of John Mason, of Virginia." He was born some years the editor of the Washington Sentinel short lived State rights paper of little abl lity. In 1867 he was appointed by Buchanan, through Mason's influence, to the position of con-sul at Liverpool, which he held and misused until 1861. Tucker's energies during his whole public career have been chiefly devoted to the develop his great natural abilities in borrowing money and drink ing alcoholic fluids. He has been residing for a year or two past in Canada, where he is under bonds for in fringement of the neutrality laws. He has published a letter denying any complicity in the assa the President, and assumed a tone of injured innocence se meek as any ever assumed by Mr. Pecksniff.

William C. Cleary, of Kentucky. Cleary is designated in the proclamation offering ten housand dollars for his head as the clerk of C. C. Clay. Kentucky Legislature of 1860. He has been living in Canada for two years past, and is now under eight thou sand dollars bonds to answer charges preferred in one of the Canadian courts for an infringement of the neutrality

THE BURIAL.

The Final Obsequies to the Dead President.

The Ceremony of Interment at the Home of Mr. Lincoln.

Consignment of His Body to the Tomb.

"DUST TO DUST!"

Minute Guns and National Salutes Throughout the Country,

SPRINGPIELD, May 3, 1865. The St. Louis delegation arrived here to-night. It consists of the Old Guard and Halleck Guard; m of the city government, of the Merchanta' Exchange, Governor Fletcher and staff, and General Dodge, who nands the Department of Missouri, and his staff, together with a number of private persons-in all between

Captain Robert Lincoln and J. G. Nicolay, the private secretary of the late President, arrived here to-night. During the day upward of five thousand persons have visited the former residence of President Lincoln. It is a plain frame house, about thirty-six feet front and painted drab, and finished with green blinds. The reas of the building is in the form of an L, and sets several feet from the street, and is approached by steps. The lady of the house was very kind, giving such informa tion as was desired by the visitors.

SPRINGETHED. III. May 4, 1805 Large numbers have continued to visit the former residence of the late President, on the corner of Eighth and Jefferson streets. It is hung with mourning without and astefully decorated within.

Large delegations from the adjoining States and neighboring settlements arrived through the night, and this morning the hotels are overflowing. Some of the visitors are entertained by the citizens, while thousands of others are unable to find accommodations.

The weather is warm, and the sun unclouded. Every body in Springfield is on the streets. The State House continued to be visited. At eleven o'clock last night the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society laid upon the coilin a beautiful cross of evergreens, studded with rare flowers. Other similar tokens have been contributed to-day.

single guns at intervals of ten minutes. About noon the remains were brought from the State House and placed the funerals of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, General Lyon and Governor Gamble. The hearse was surmounted by a magnificent crown of flowers. Meanwhile a chorus of hundreds of voices, accompanied by a brass band, sang

Children of the Heavenly King, Let us journey as we sing, from the portice of the Capital.

THE PUNERAL PROCESSION was under the immediate direction of Major General Hooker, Marshal-in-Chief; Brigadier General Cook and staff and Brevet Brigadier General Oakes and staff. The nilitary and the firemen made a fine appearance. guard of honor consisted of General Barnard, Rear Admiral Davis and Generals McCallum, Ramsay, Caldwell, Thomas, Howe, Townsend and Eakin, and Captain Field of the Marine corps. The relatives and family friends of Marine corps. The relatives and family friends of the deceased were in carriages. Among them were Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court; the officiating clergy-men, Bishop Simpson, Dr. Gurley and others. In the on were the Governors of six or seven States, mbers of Congress, with their officers, the State and municipal authorities and delegations from adjoining masons, Odd Fellows and citizens at large, including colored persons. The hearse was immediately followed by the horse formerly belonging to Mr. Lincoln. His body was covered with black cloth trimmed with silver fringe. Never before was there so large a military and civic display in Springfield. There were immense crowds of people in the immediate vicinity of the Capitol to see the procession as it passed, and the people for several

miles occupied the sidewalks. ARRIVAL AT THE CEMETERY. procession arrived at Oak Ridge Cemetery at one On the left of the vault, in which the remains of the President and his son were deposited immediately on their arrival, was a platform, on which stegers and an

chanting and singing of appropriate music, including a burial hymn by the deceased President's pastor, the Rev. Dr. Gurley. On the right was the speaker's stand, ap-

ely draped with mourning. A short time ago a piece of property containing eight acres, and located in the heart of the city, was purchased by the citizens for \$53,000. The ground is improved with several substantial houses and trees and shrubbery. It was designed to render the site additionally beautiful tractive, and to erect thereon a monument to the illustrious dead. A vault has been completed for the ion of the remains, but owing to the wishes of Robert Lincoln the remains were deposited in Oak Ridge Cemetery, nearly two miles from the city. The vault at this lace is erected at the foot of a knoll in a beautiful par of the grounds, which contains forest trees of all varieties. It has a doric gable, resting on pilasters, the main wall being rustic. The vault is fifteen feet high and about the being ruste. The value is fitteen feet high and about the same in width, with semi-circular wings of brick projecting from the hill sides. The material is limestons, procured as Jolies, Illinois. Directly inside of the ponderous doors is an iron parting. The interior walls are covered with black velvet, dotted with evergreens. In the centre of the velvet is a foundation of brick, capped with a marble slab, on which the coffin rests. The front of the vault is trimmed with evergreens. The "Dead March is

before the arrival of the procession, occupying the suc-cession of green hills. The scene was one of solemnly interest. The landscape was beautiful in the light of an unclouded sun.

The religious exercises were commenced by the singing of a dirge. Then followed the reading of appropri portions of the Scriptures and a prayer. After a hymn by the choir the Rev. Mr. Hubbard read the last inaugural of President Lincoln. Next a dirge was sung by the choir, when Bishop Simpson delivered the funeral ora-tion. It was in the highest degree eloquent, and the patriotic portions of it were applauded. Then followed nother hymn, when the benediction was pronounced by

returned to the city.

We have followed the remains of President Lincoln from Washington, the scene of his assassination, to Springfield, his former home and now to be his final resting place. He had been absent from this city ever since he left it in February, 1861, for the national capital, to be inaugurated as President of the United States. We have seen him lying in tate in the Executive Mansion, when the obs were attended by numerous mourners, some of them clothed with the highest public honors and respon which our republican institutions bestow, and by the diplomatic representatives of foreign governments. We have followed the remains from Washington through Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Chicago to Springfield—a distance in circuit of one thousand five hundred or one thousand eight hundred miles. On the route millions of people have appeared to manifest by every means of which they were capable, their deep sense of the public loss, and their appreciation of the many virtues which adorned the life of politics or creeds, spontaneously united in the posthum-ous honors. All hearts seemed to best as one, at the our mournful duty of escorting the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln hither is performed. We have seen them deposited in the tomb. The bereaved friends, with subdued and grief-stricken hearts have taken their adieu, and turn their faces homeward, ever to remember the affecting and impressive scenes which they have witnessed. The injunction, so often repeated on the way, "Bear him gently to flis rest," has been obeyed, and the great heart of the nation throbs heavily at the

Minute Guns in New York Harbor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. FORT COLUMNUS, May 4, 1865.

mencing at twelve o'clock, were fired by Battery Daly at the arsenal on Governor's Island, and a national sainte at six P. M., by order of the Secretary of War, in commemoration of the memory of our late President. J. DALY, Commanding Battery.

The Obsequies in Washington

places of business joined in that tribute of respect to the late Chief Magistrate. Minute guns were fired all and at sunset the grand salute in honor of the great dead made the whole atmosphere vibrale with the thunders of artillery. Even the courts martial and military commiswere adjourned; and, for the first time in many weeks of intense excitement, there has been hardly whisper of news of any importance from any quarter.

The French Residents and the Assassina-tion of President Lincoln. LETTER FROM THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE.

W. Hunter, present Acting Secretary of State, has addressed the following letter to Mr. L. de Geofroy, in reply to the resolutions adopted by the French residents

of this city at their late meeting:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.
Sm.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 22d instant, transmitting three copies of resolutions adopted by French residents in the city of New York at a messang held on the 18th instant, an presided over by the Consul General of Franch, expressive of their indignation and sorrow at the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempts to take the lives of the Scoretary and Assistant Scoretary of State. I shand much satisfaction in causing the copies of these himans and characteristic resolutions of your generou countrymen to be disposed of in the manner indicate in your note. Accept, sir, &c.

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

To Mr. L. DE GEOFROT.

Mecting of American Citizens at Halifax,
Nova Scotia.

At a meeting of American citizens held at the consulate of the United States, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on
the 18th of April, 1865, for the purpose of expressing
their sorrow for the death of President Lincoln, the
Chairman, Hon. Judge Jackson, United States consul,
adverted in appropriate and eloquent terms to the atrocious crime of the assassin, which had deprived the people of the United States of a wise, virtuous and patriotic
chief magistrate, whose life had been devoted to the sorvice of his country, and whose name would ever be associated in history with the emancipation of an oppressed
his own and the warm and heartfelt sympathy of all
loyal Americans for Secretary Seward. He also expressed
his fellow countrymen that in the integrity, ability and
patriotism of Vice President Johnson they might safely
confide.

patriotism of Vice President Jounson they impressed confide.

The following resolutions were adopted:—
Resolved, That in President Lincoln's death the country has lost a public benefactor, the cause of freedom an incorroptible chemplon and the oppressed of all lands a faithful and sympathizing friend.

Resolved, That while our sorrow for the loss which our country and the world have sustained in his death is greatly heightened by the fact that it came by the hand of violence it is a source of consolidou to know—and it will be remembered to his honor in all coming time—that his life was devoted to his cause of the wand order with mingled feeding of grief and corror of the atractions and well night successful attenues an assessment to take the life of Hon. William Hattend, Secretary of State, and of his son, Hon. Frederic W. Seward, Assistant Secretary; that our horror of the street of the art is only equalted by our sense of the low which our country would suitatin by their death; that contract of the street of the state of the following the caree of the feath; that came the death; that came a fine the country would suitatin by their death; that came a feath of the country would suitatin by their death; that came a feath of the country would suitatin by their death; that came a feath of the country would suitatin by their death; that came a feath of the country would suitatin by their death; that came a feath of the country would suitatin by their death; that came a feath of the country would suitatin by their death; that came a feath of their death; that came are of the feath of the country would suitatin by their death; that came are of the feath; that the came are of the feath of the came o

elous Frovidence imanking.

Resolved, That we have been deeply impressed with ma featations of respect and sympathy shown by the Lieuten Governor, Sir Richard Graves McDonnell, by both brand of the Provisional Parliament and the Wayor and Comm Council of the diy.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1865. Jay Cooke reports the sale of the seven-thirties to-day

at \$6,103,250. The largest Western subscriptions were 00,000 from the First National Bank of Cincin and \$200,000 from the Second National Bank of Cleve land. The largest Eastern subscriptions were \$700,000 from the Ninth National Bank of New York, \$500,000 from the Second National Bank of Boston, and \$300,000 from the National Metropolis Bank of Washington.

News from the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, May 2, 1865.

The municipal election in Los Angeles to-day resulted in the election of the entire Union ticket. This place has always heretofore been a strong secession sympathizing district.

Greenbacks are quoted at 7234. Arrived, May 3, ship Panther, from New York.
Salled, May 4. French was friends La Victoire, for

WILSON.

Still Further Particulars of Operations 'in Georgia and Alabama.

ONE LOYAL WOMAN FOUND.

Iron Works, Rolling Mills and Other Property Destroyed.

Battles at Ebenezer Church, West Point, Columbus, Selma, Montgomery and Macon.

Brutal Murder of Lieut. Rovce and His Men by Order of Gen. N. B. Forrest.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

DEATH OF R. R. CUYLER.

Attempt to Bring Georgia Within the Union.

. Theo. T. Scribner's Despatch. HNADQUARTERS, CAVALRY CORPS, M. D. M., MACON, Ga., April 23, 1865.

way of Savannah. I send forward a detailed account o the operations of this corps for the past month.

LEAVING CIPCKABAW.

Early on the morning of the 22d of March last three travelling by three roads running nearly parallel. Every thing not actually essential in the way of baggage wa left behind, and transportation limited to head wagons, pack mules, and sixty days' rations of coffee and sugar. The command, with the exception of about six hundred men, were well mounted and equipped, and in fine spirits and condition. Until we arrived at the Black Warrior river I found

othing worthy of description except perhaps the CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

In the mountainous regions of Northern Alabar found the most sterile and most worthless country for agricultural purposes which it has ever been my misforsand and clay, covered with rocks, and yielding only nan beings are able to subsist in so barren a re gion. For the first twenty miles south of Chickasaw we and an occasional plantation, bearing an air of former luxury and plenty, but they were mostly described by their owners, and left to the care of a class of lazy negroes, and were fast going to ruin. Leaving these, we found ourselves in a region sparsely inhabited by a people of the Lord only knows how. They could hardly tell us whether they lived under the "Stars and Stripes" "Stars and Bars." Among these ignorant and happy residents, however (for, "where ignorance is bliss 'ti-folly to be wise,") we found a prodigy, worthy of special mention. It was a lady who, by some chance of fortune had cast her lot in this benighted neighborhood, but who sed of more than ordinary intelligence. lady still adhered to her love for the old flag, and had fabricated for herself a dress, into which she had interwoven, in several places, the American flag and the sig nificant letters, "U. S."

column could pass over.

On the morning of the 29th instant we comm crossing the Mulberry fork of the Black Warrior river This was an exceedingly difficult task, as the bed of the stream was rocky and uneven, the water deen and the current swift. We were occupied most of the Brst day in crossing. Some five soldiers and twelve or fifteen horses and mules were swept down stream and drowned The wagon train were obliged to pontoon before they DESTROYING PROPERTY.

Between the Black Warrior river and the town of dontevallo were located a large number of furnaces foundries, machine shops, rolling mills, cotton ware-houses, &c. These were all burned, including the extensive Red Mountain Iron Works and the Central Rollin Mill, just completed. We met no enemy of any strength or in the advance, were fired upon by about six hundred rebels, under Rhoddy, who were intrenched behind rail set them to flight. They kept up skirmishing along the road, however, and many of them paid the penalty of their temerity with their lives. Nothing else of impor ance occurred until the

This engagement took place at a point called Ebenezer Church, about twenty-five miles from Seima. The rebels were intrenched in the woods, and had six pieces of artillery in position. They were about 5,000 strong, commanded by Forrest, Chalmers, Armstrong and Adams. After considerable firing on both sides, two companies of the Seventeenth Indiana, led by Captair Taylor, charged them with the sabre, driving their gun guns, and scattering the enemy in all directions. While they were thus demoralizing the rebels the second brigade of the fourth division, which had been sent on a road to the left, arrived, charged and completely routed the enemy. Our loss in this engagement was about thirty in killed and wounded. We captured over three hundred rebels, and their loss in killed and wounded was heavier than ours. We also captured four pieces of artillery and

Captain Taylor was killed, after having wounded Gen eral Forrest in the arm with his sabre. THE BATTLE OF SELMA

Our troops arrived in front of the fortifications Selma at about four o'clock on the evening of the 2d of April. They were immediately formed in line of battie, the Second dvision occupying the right of the centre The fortifications consisted of a double line of earth-works, in a semi-circle, from bank to bank of the Ala

ama river. There were also thirty-two bastions two formidable forts. In front of the first line of works was a row of palisades, six feet high, which, together charge was made, rendered the earthwork very difficult

with some thirty pieces of artillery. As previously stated, the Second division was formed in line, dis A brisk fire was kept up between our skirmishers and

the rebels until about five o'clock, when, at a signal from the Chicago Board of Trade battery, our forces charged down upon the breastworks, yelling like demons. The rebels poured a murderous fire of musketry and artillery into the ranks, but, nothing daunted, our troops bore steadily forward, and within fifteen minutes had scaled the works and were driving the enemy towards the river drowned in attempting to cross the river, although a few

succeeded in crossing and escaping. We captured two thousand four hundred prisoners and thirty-two pieces of artillory in lines besides over both seventy pieces in the arsenals. Our loss was three hun-

dred and twenty-four in killed, wounded and missing, and that of the rebels was equally as heavy.

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUN The following officers were killed and wounded:-

The following officers were killed and wounded:—
Küled—Colonel Geo. W. Dobb, Fourth Ohio; Captain
Roby, Co. G. Fourth Ohio; First Lieutenant Jacob Ligman, Co. E. Seventh Pennsylvania.
Wunded—General Ely Lorig, severely, in the head;
Colonel Miller, Seventeenth Indiana, commanding Pirst
brigade; Colonel McCormick, Seventh Pennsylvania;
Colonel Borgs, Captain Boone, Co. H. Seventh Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Michael Breskhill, Co. D. Seventh
Pennsylvania; Captain Hinkston, Co. G., Soventh Pennsylvania; Sergeant John Ennis, Seventh Pennsylvania,
Sergeant John Ennis, Seventh Pennsylvania,
alice dead.

All the arsenals and other government property at Selma were burned.

MURDER OF LIEUTENANT ROVCE AND HIS MEN. Lieutenant Royce, Fourth United States cavalry, chief of scouts, with a party of some twelve men, accid ran upon General Forrest and his ercort, a few miles from Selma. As soon as he saw his situation the Lieu tenant threw down his arms and surrendered, but, by General Forrest's order, was shot, with his men. This is well authenticated, and is only a repetition of Forrest's operations at Fort Pillow. Lieutenant Royce's body was secured, and buried in the cemetery at Selma with mili-tary honors. The other officers were also buried with

We remained in Selma six days, and on the 8th inst. crossed the river on a pontoon bridge, and on the 9th

started for Montgomery.

La Grange's brigade, of the First division, arrived before Montgomery on the evening of the 12th inst., and was met by a deputation of citizens, headed by the Mayor, who surrendered the city, and it was quietly taken possession of. The rebels had commenced proparing to defend the place, but suddenly changed their minds, and evacuated, after having burned over two hundred and nine thousand bales of cotton to keep it

from falling into our hands.

From Montgomery we proceeded immediately towards Columbus, after having destroyed all the government property. The Fourth division, under General Upton, arrived before the fortifications on the evening of the division was formed in line of battle, and the First brigade, commanded by General Winslow, attacked the works. The rebels were undoubtedly taken by surprise, although they made a very stubborn resistance. Or with two thousand prisoners and over seventy pieces of artillery. Hore, as in the other places, all the government property, consisting of a large arsenal and factories, together with two trains of cars, with the locomotives, cotton, mills, &c., were burned.

Our loss was five killed and twelve wounded; that of Our loss was his the rebels much greater.

After skirmishing all day on the 21st inst., with a force of rebels in front, we were met fourteen miles outside of Macon by a flag of truce and a message from General Howell Cobb, saying that an armistice had been agreed upon between Generals Sherman and Johnston for a suspension of hostilities, with a view to a final settlement of our difficulties. The message was received by Colonel Minty, commanding the Second division, General Wilson at the time being several miles in the rear. Colonel Minty regarded the messa to as a ruse for the p rpose of Stopping our advance until reinforcements could reach them, and consequently sent the following reply:— Headquarters, C. C., in Finin, Near Macov, Go., }

Headquarters, C. C., is Fired, Nath Maon, Go., April 29, 1965.

General I have received the despatch from General Cobb, and have sent it by special messenger to Major General Wilson, a few miles in my rear. As there may be some delay in receiving an answer, it is necessary for you to return immediately to Macon, to which place General Wilson's reply will be forwarded. I have directed the officer commanding my advance to move forward in five minutes after this is handed to you.

Yours, truly,

R. H. G. MiNFY,
Commanding Second divation.

Brigadier General Robertson, C. S. A. THE ADVINCE UPON MACO

was made as directed; and, as General Robertson and escort did not get out of the way, they were all captured and we took possession of Mac

the existing semistice, and the army have gone into quarters, to remain until further orders are received. There seems to be a prevailing opinion here that the war is over, and I have yet to see the fi stellizen who

Board here has been forty dollars per day, and every other necessary in proportion.

ecessionists in the South, and he expressed his opinic fully that the South was thoroughly subjugated. This city is in Bibb county, Georgia, situated on the

freshet, the city can be reached by light draught steamers. There are the following railways which have terminus and depot in the city :- The Georgia Central Railroad, from Savannah to Macon; the Southwestern Railroad, rom Macon to Columbus, Americus, Albany, Eufala and other points; the Maron and Western Rail road, from Macon to Atlanta, Georgia; the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, about thirty miles completed.

Almost simultaneously with the capture o' Columbus was the capture of West Point by La Grange's brigade of McCook's division, who has been sent for the purpose The rebels offered a stubborn resistance for five hours; but they finally captured the place, with a few prisoners, an arsenal and other public works; also several loco motives and cars.

two hundred guns, a large supply of small arms, devas tation of the country, and destruction of at least five hundred millions of dollars worth of property either directly or indirectly belonging to the rebel govern THE CASUALTIES OF THE CAMPAIGN

they will exceed four hundred and fifty in killed, wound

capture and occupation of four of the most important cities in the confederacy, six thousand prisoners, over

and missing. DEATH OF R. S. CUYLER. R. R. Cuyler died recently at this place GEORGIA AND THE UNION. Governor Brown was lately heard from at Augusta,

ndeavoring to get up a State convention to bring Georgia to her allegiance to the Union. NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

of Rebel Silver Plate, &c., &c. The Richmond Whig of the 3d instant has authentic

aformation from Southwest Virginia. No portion of General Thomas' force came east of Bristol. The only United States force that penetrated into Virginia was a portion of Stoneman's command, as before stated. General Echols, commanding all the rebel forces in Southwest

for the Trans-Mississippi, and Vaughn's "Wild Cat" East Tennessee cavalry are still at large. The latter were very odious in Virginia from their thieving propens

The rebel General Rosser was captured on the 2d, in Hanover county, Virginia, where his wife resides. General Early is confined to his bed at Lynchburg with

A report at Richmond said that all the taken from the people of Richmond in the last hours of the "confederacy" had been captured by forces beyond

Rumor also said that Major Thomas P. Turner, the secondret who commanded Labby Prison under the rebel regime, has been captured, following in Jeff. Davis' track, and is now on the way to Fort Warren for

The Constitutional Amendment Adopted by the Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 4, 1865. The constitutional amendment unanimously passed both branches of the Connecticut Legislature the